Online-Only Abstracts

Emergence of VIM-4 metallo-β-lactamase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST15 clone in the Clinical Centre University of Pécs, Hungary

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Abstract

Since November 2009 carbapenemase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates have been detected in increasing numbers at the Clinical Centre University of Pécs. Molecular typing was performed for 102 clinical isolates originating from different time periods and various departments of the Clinical Centre. Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis revealed the predominance of a single clone (101/102), identified as sequence type ST15. PCR and sequencing showed the presence of *blaCTX-M-15* and *blaVIM-4* genes. The *blaVIM-4* was located on a class 1 integron designated In238b. To our knowledge, this is the first description of a *blaVIM-4* gene in the predominant CTX-M-15 extended spectrum β-lactamase-producing Hungarian Epidemic Clone/ST15.

Acremonium sclerotigenum-Acremonium egyptiacum: a multi-resistant fungal pathogen complicating the course of aplastic anaemia

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Abstract

A patient with aplastic anaemia, successively treated with caspofungin then liposomal amphotericin, developed a disseminated infection due to *Acremonium,* further confirmed as resistant *in vitro* to these drugs. Successful treatment was achieved with voriconazole. Multiple antifungal treatments may expose to the risk of breakthrough of multi-resistant pathogens in haematology patients.